

Maintenance of Insane Asylum.....	15,000.00	11 43
Government Printing 4,000.00	16 01	
Support of Prisoners, 60,000.00	Exhausted	
Expenses of Bureau Water Works.....	5,000.00	112 70
Repairs and Additions to Water Works....	82,300.00	75 75
Repairs of Wharves, Honolulu.....	20,000.00	8 76
Completion and Furnishing New Palace 47,500.00	98 71	
Expenses of Election 500.00	34 45	
Incidentals of Interior Department.....	2,000.00	17

WALTER M. GIBSON, Premier.

Resolved,—“That the Minister of Finance be and he is hereby authorized to set apart as an apportionment of any monies received in the Public Treasury as a loan fund under the Act of August 5th, 1882, the following sums:”

For Government Buildings, including Hospitals..... \$85,000.00
For making and Building new Roads and Bridges..... 50,000.00
For Telephonic and Telegraphic Communication..... 10,000.00

WALTER M. GIBSON, Premier.

Which he took to mean that the Minister of the Interior was to apply so much and no more to those certain objects. The question remains whether the Cabinet Council had any right to vote on that money at all. He read from the Loan Act, Section 1, 2 and 3. The position he took when he advised the Cabinet Council was that Sections 2 and 3 are an appropriation act. That the purposes for which the money had been used were stated in Section 2, and therefore applicable. Power was given to the Minister of Finance to disburse from the general fund, to be reimbursed when the loan was placed. The Government was given 3 years to place the loan, showing the uncertainty the Legislature had of placing the bonds. He claimed that his action towards the Cabinet was no violation of the law, as contemplated by the Legislature.

He next referred to the Madras case. On her arrival there was smallpox on board. He thought this community had had a very lamentable experience of admitting a smallpox ship. It was the duty of the Captain to mask known his sickness. He stated to the pilot “all well,” and took him on board. The pilot’s duty was to demand his signature to a certain health certificate. (Read certificate.) He was not aware that the British Government claimed \$30,000; things had been misrepresented to them. That Government has expressed itself far from being pleased at the treatment the Madras received at this port. He could not but blame the Board of Health. When the Captain signed a false certificate, the Board of Health should have taken steps to confiscate the vessel. He did not think he went too far when he said Her Britannic Majesty’s Government would have sustained such an action. It was one of the grossest violations of law for which the Captain was liable, as well as the vessel. There was hardly any necessity to show what might have been the consequence of his taking one of our residents on board and trying to bring the vessel in. It might have caused the death of hundreds of people and cost the country hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Board of Health did not seize the vessel, but took precaution to prevent the landing of any of the passengers. In this action the Board of Health deserves the praise, rather than the condemnation of this community. After a certain time, while preparations were made to receive the passengers, new cases of smallpox broke out. The Board of Health put guards around the vessel. The passengers ultimately landed, after all danger was over. The Board of Health demanded that the ship pay the quarantine expenses. The Captain left without paying, and the Government chartered the vessel for \$1,700. The Captain, with that truthfulness that characterized his previous actions, said he was able, with his crew, to maintain order on board of his ship. He had forgotten that he had conferred with the Marshal about a code of signals in case of trouble. This case was heard. The Court decided that the Board of Health could recover \$400 only (quotes from Chief Justice’s decision about reasonableness of charges.) The only question was, were they quarantine expenses? If the owners make a claim and they get anything, he would congratulate them.

Having explained this matter, he would say that last week during the discussion of the Finance Committee Report there was some ill temper crept into the Assembly. He regretted that he suffered from the disease, perhaps more than others. He did not know what the action of the

House would be on the resolution before them; it mattered but little to him personally, but should he have to resign, he desired to set himself right with the Press and the House.

Mr. Kalukou said the reasons had already been stated for the introduction of the resolution. The health of the people had been neglected. He referred to Mr. Carter’s action in the matter of small-pox. That Cabinet meant the death of 500 people, and the monuments of their folly stand at the present day. To accommodate a few firms in town he allowed vessels with small-pox on board to come in. There was no fault found with the Carter Ministry. The first duty of the Ministry is the health of the people. What does \$31,000 amount to, compared with the lives of hundreds of the people. He referred to the lepers, and asked if there was one member of the Fort Street Church who ever volunteered to go and do what the Sisters of Charity are doing? The action of the present Ministry ought to be admired.

He referred to the expenditures by the Government for which they seek to be indemnified, and recapitulated what had been said by the Ministers. In conclusion, he said it had been the dream of the Hon. Mr. W. O. Smith to get into the Government service once more, and that is why his head is sore. He moved the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dole rose to a point of order—Can a motion to indefinitely postpone be brought up forty-eight hours after it had been rejected?

The President ruled the motion in order.

Mr. Baker moved the previous question. Carried.

Mr. Dole, said in summing up he proposed to speak to the point. He did not vote for the first question on the previous question and he was now very glad that everybody who intended to speak had done so. He had listened attentively to the explanations of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Attorney-General. The present charge was somewhat more extensive than that last week. He was glad to hear the argument of the member for Honolulu. It is valuable, as showing the true inwardness of the state of affairs; admitting the expenditures and approving of it all. They have made these illegal expenditures and they say “all right.” It is the worse thing the Assembly can bring against them. No bill of indemnity had yet been introduced. They have not asked the Legislative Assembly to indemnify them. The charges in the report of the Committee on Finance are in substance as stated by the Ministry. He pointed out their disregard of the Audit Act, Section 4 of the Appropriation Bill, Loan Act, and article 15 of the Constitution. Every law in their way, they threw aside and break it to pieces, and if there were a dozen more such laws, they would have treated them the same way. Some of the items in the indemnity account are for good reason, but that does not excuse the Ministers. The Constitution provides that they shall not spend money without the consent of the Privy Council. He did not understand him to say so. He believed the A. G. tells the truth. He doubted if there is another lawyer who would interpret the law the same as the A. G. Here is a significant fact: If they believed the money was appropriated by the Loan Act, why did they call a Cabinet Council? Why put those sums in their indemnity column? Their own law shows they thought they were acting illegally. There were some fancy mistakes about that \$200,000 they thought they had on hand. It was never hand, it had been overdrawn to that amount. As the A. G. has given a legal opinion grants by (Mr. Dole) would also give one. He gave his idea of the Loan Act. He said the affairs of the Finance Department are in a very mixed state. It has been recommended that experts be engaged to work up immigrations accounts.

There was enough confusion in the accounts of this kingdom to require the services of a dozen experts to unravel them; some never can be, but were lost. They were informed that the Ministers had not stolen. He was glad of it. They had the same old excuse, “Former Ministers had done these things.” Their excuse of having precedent does not apply, because formerly the law permitted

transfers in the same department, and now it forbids it. They have not repealed the Audit Act, and if they have not done it they had not obeyed it. He had listened carefully to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French matters. He did not say why Mr. Carter left France. He has not given an explanation; but he has muddled and concealed it. He next cited the Madras case, and also referred to the Flowerdew case. Were they going to continue such Ministers in office, and go on the same way the next two years? If they expressed their confidence, they endorsed them. He would say “go on,” “keep it up as long as it lasts—it won’t last long.” The neglect of the Board of Health has been shameful. (Quoted from the Report of Dr. Finch.) He said it was sufficient to show that there had been mismanagement of the Leper Settlement; there was no discipline, no rules, and the mortality was excessive. There was never a doctor there—only some two days in the month. The President of the Board of Health says he has tried to get a doctor, and could not. One can be had in fifteen minutes. The President has refused to engage one. He has left this poor suffering settlement of humanity to rot without the assistance of a physician. They had been playing with the South Sea Islands, Foreign Missions, and Coronations, while these poor people were forgotten; and these are their friends and brothers, and relatives. For years he harped upon this matter, and told the people how he would look out for their health. Since he became President of the Board of Health, he believed he cares no more for the health of the people than for the negroes of Africa. He used it as a stepping-stone to reach the position, and having reached it, he knocked the stone over. He (Mr. Dole) not only represents Libau and Koloa, but he also represents Kalawao and all the people. He cannot support a Ministry that have left them and deserted them. Those suffering people are thirsty to-day. He was glad he had done some good; he had engaged in an enterprise which resulted in a monument being erected. He had also written a Health Book which he believed to be of use to the people. But the voice was the voice of Jacob; the hand, the hand of Esau. He was elected by a large majority. Yes; by asseverations he had not fulfilled. He says he has done the best he could. God help him. He at one time held six offices, no blame to him that he did not keep them. The Ministers had no policy except to hold their offices. No bill of indemnity had yet been introduced. They have not asked the Legislative Assembly to indemnify them. The charges in the report of the Committee on Finance are in substance as stated by the Ministry. He pointed out their disregard of the Audit Act, Section 4 of the Appropriation Bill, Loan Act, and article 15 of the Constitution. Every law in their way, they threw aside and break it to pieces, and if there were a dozen more such laws, they would have treated them the same way. Some of the items in the indemnity account are for good reason, but that does not excuse the Ministers. The Constitution provides that they shall not spend money without the consent of the Privy Council. He did not understand him to say so. He believed the A. G. tells the truth. He doubted if there is another lawyer who would interpret the law the same as the A. G. Here is a significant fact: If they believed the money was appropriated by the Loan Act, why did they call a Cabinet Council? Why put those sums in their indemnity column? Their own law shows they thought they were acting illegally. There were some fancy mistakes about that \$200,000 they thought they had on hand. It was never hand, it had been overdrawn to that amount. As the A. G. has given a legal opinion grants by (Mr. Dole) would also give one. He gave his idea of the Loan Act. He said the affairs of the Finance Department are in a very mixed state. It has been recommended that experts be engaged to work up immigrations accounts.

Mr. Heywood, an American attorney, recently related that, wishing to explain to a white girl the manner in which a leper does his share when he has undergone an operation, “What do you do when you have undergone your changes?” The white girl replied the little one, “We let out the rags!” The Doctor confessed she had the advantage of him there.

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June 1884.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNPREDICTED REVOLUTION WHICH
has recently taken place in the Island of Cuba, has
left us in a difficult position. We have
been compelled to close our business, and
will not be able to resume it again until
we have obtained a new lease of life.

SAMUEL F. CHALMERS-WORRELL,
Administrator of the Estate of J. M. Campbell, deceased.
NEWCASTLE, May 20th, 1884.

Shipping.

Steam Navigation Company's



TIME TABLE.

Steamer Planter.

Arrives..... Departure.....

Will call regularly for Tom and Sam.

Arrives..... Departure.....

Arrives..... Departure.....